they are remnants of the many-broodedness of the insect on the continent. 1879 was a cold, wet season, hence *ambiguella* may have only meant to do a single brood, and so did not pupate until the spring of 1880. August, 1880, on the other hand, was hot and dry. May not the larva have thought to run through another cycle of existence, and have accordingly pupated, and had its further development stopped by the break-up of the weather about September 10th? However, these are but guesses. The larva is not dainty as to the material of its case, some use the leaf of *Rhamnus*, others that of the oak or a piece of the bracken-frond; I have one made of the bark of the honeysuckle, and another has tacked a 'hair-pin' from the Scotch fir to its case."

Here is material for thought!

It is singular that continental authors make no mention of these cases. Dr. Hofmann quotes Von Roser's "*Observations on the worm of the Grape.*—Red-brown, with four pale, somewhat transparent spots on each segment, and a tuft of hair in the middle. Head dark brown. In several generations on vine. The first brood in the flowers which it draws together, the second in the unripe, and the third in the ripe berries (grapes), out of which the excrement is observable. It is very mischievous. It pupates in the flowers or on the stem. Imago in from fourteen to eighteen days, the last brood emerging in the spring."

This does not seem to agree very well with our insect, yet the perfect insects are precisely alike, and Prof. Zeller assures me that *ambiguella* is found on the continent in woods where there are no vines, as well as in the vineyards.

Pembroke: 12*th November*, 1881.

ON CERTAIN SOUTH AMERICAN *DELPHACIDÆ*.

BY JOHN SCOTT.

Dr. C. Berg, Professor in the University of Buenos Ayres, was so kind as to forward me a copy of his work the "Hemiptera Argentina," a review of which appeared at page 90 of the present volume of this Magazine, and, having carefully perused the same, I observed that he had described a *Liburnia* under the name of *cognata*, a name previously given to a species of this genus by the late Dr. Fieber. I thereupon wrote to him calling his attention to the fact, and requesting him to be good enough to permit me to see all his species of this group. He at once sent me a box containing his types and other examples which, having assorted and arranged according to the

Fieberian Catalogue, I have returned, and have left Professor Berg to deal with them as he sees fit in his forthcoming volume of Addenda, with the exception of the following :—

Family DELPHACIDÆ.

Euides fusco-vittata, *n. sp.*

♀. Pitchy-brown. *Head : crown* pale brown, pale straw-yellow at the base ; *frons* and *face* pitchy-brown ; *keels* pale brownish-yellow, lower margin concave, somewhat yellow : *clypeus* brownish-yellow : *antennæ* yellowish or pale brownish-yellow, 2nd joint granulated. *Pronotum* shining, pale straw-yellow, sides brown from a little way beyond the extremities of the keels. *Scutellum* shining, pitchy-brown. *Elytra* clear, transparent ; *corium* : nerves yellowish, finely granulated, nerves of the apical areas black, finely granulated ; *clavus* with a longitudinal brown streak down the area, enclosed between the anal nerve and suture, apex of the area enclosed between the anal nerve and dorsal margin with a short black streak. *Legs* yellow. *Abdomen* above black, three or four terminal segments on the sides broadly yellow. Length, 2½ lines.

I have only seen a single female example which, by the character on the elytra alone, differs from all the species known to me.

The insect described by Professor Berg under the name of *Liburnia nimbata*, has really nothing whatever to do with the genus, nor, indeed, with any of the other genera of *Delphacidæ*, and I have, therefore, characterized it as follows :—

BERGIA, *n. g.*

Head : crown barely twice as long as broad, with a longitudinal central, and two short keels, in front, the latter almost joined in the middle of the anterior margin : *face* nearly equal in length to the breadth between the antennæ, with two longitudinal keels slightly widening from the lower margin of the frons to the apex ; *clypeus* about as long as broad, measured across the base, without a central longitudinal keel ; *antennæ* : 1st joint about half the length of the 2nd ; *eyes* somewhat large. *Pronotum* with a central longitudinal, and two side, keels, posterior margin concave across the scutellum. *Scutellum* triangular, apex acute, with five longitudinal keels, the central one not reaching to the apex, and the side ones vanishing before reaching the side margins. *Elytra* as in *Cixius*, *Oliarus*, &c., but the furcate apical areas are longer than in these genera. *Legs : tibiæ*, 3rd pair with three spines on the outer margin, nearly equidistant from each other, placed, one at the base, another before, and the 3rd beyond, the middle ; *tarsi* : 3rd pair, 1st joint almost twice as long as the 2nd.

This genus appears to be one of the connecting links between the *Delphacidæ* and the *Cixiidæ*. The head is somewhat similar to *Euides*, as viewed from above, but the broad face with its two keels completely shuts out any relationship with that genus. The scutellum with five keels brings it near to *Oliarus*, but the face here is also totally different

in form. It also bears some slight resemblance to *Ugyops Kinbergi*, Stål (Eugenies Resa, 274, 156, tab. iv, fig. 2), but the crown and antennæ are much too long, and the keels on the face entirely dissimilar; the hinder tibiæ alone bearing spines, as in this new genus.

I have much pleasure in naming the genus after Dr. C. Berg, for his kindness in forwarding to me his specimens of this group.

Liburnia Bergi.

The name *Liburnia cognata*, Fieb., having been unknown to Dr. Berg when he published his work, I propose to re-name his species of this name *Liburnia Bergi*, and so get rid of any confusion, although I believe Fieber's species to be *L. Aubei*, Perris.

Lee, S.E.: 13*th November*, 1881.

NEW *CETONIIDÆ* FROM EAST CENTRAL AFRICA.

BY H. W. BATES, F.R.S.

The following interesting species, new, with the exception of *Ceratorhina princeps*, of which the ♀ has previously been made known, are from the neighbourhood of Mamboia and Mpwapwa, villages situated in wooded districts at 3000 to 4000 feet elevation, in Eastern Africa, 160 and 200 miles distant, respectively, from the coast at Saadani.

Hypselogenia corrosa.

♀. *Breviter ovata, castaneo-fusca, fronte elongata concava, scabroso-punctata medio tuberculata, marginibus acutis elevatis, ante oculos verticaliter angulatis, clypeo late bidentato: thorace brevi, transverso, lateribus fortiter rotundatis, margine antico supra caput elevato, postico ante scutellum minime sinuato, grossissime hic illic confluenter punctato, margine lato guttisque nonnullis ochraceo-tomentosis: elytris grossissime, confluenter, latera versus sub-seriatim, punctatis, costis vix distincte elevatis; margine apicali lituris transversisque ochraceo-tomentosis: subtus castaneo-rufa, punctata, abdomine utrinque fasciis quatuor ochraceis.* *Long.* 10 *lin.*

Ceratorhina euthalia.

♀. C. Smithii *affinis, sed differt elytris planioribus, thorace multo distinctius punctulatis: fronte, thorace, scutello, corporeque subtus læte prasinis; clypeo femoribus tibiisque rufis, tarsis nigris, elytris flavis utrinque maculis duabus (humerali et apicali) nigris.* *Long.* 18 *lin.*

Ceratorhina princeps (*Oberthür*).

♂. C. guttatæ *(Oliv.) similis sed multo magis convexa; clypei cornubus longioribus, verticaliter curvatis, supra longitudinaliter concavis, marginibus acutis parallelis, cornubus frontalibus nullis, sed occipite ut in* Cælorhinis